



# 英语 专业四级 应试指导与模拟测试

主 编 李鲜花  
副主编 李 燕 秦晓梅  
王云莉 张 燕



西安交通大学出版社  
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英语专业四级考试(TEM4)是由国家教育部下属的专业英语教学指导委员会组织实施的英语标准化考试,新的 TEM4 考试分为听力、完形填空、语法与词汇、阅读理解和写作五大板块。从 TEM4 测试板块和近年来的测试调整来看,其对学生的听力、阅读、写作的要求更高了。语法与词汇部分的测试更趋灵活、实用。测试更加具有科学性、客观性和可行性。既有助于提高学生的语言运用能力,又有助于培养学生的思维分析能力。

为了帮助广大英语专业学生快速熟悉题型,了解 TEM4 考试的新趋势,掌握有效的解题技巧,顺利突破高分瓶颈,我们编写了《英语专业四级应试指导与模拟测试》一书。本书编者分析了新《英语专业四级考试大纲》的变化及要求,认真研究了十多年来英语专业四级考试全真试题的命题原则、试题走向和题型设计,并对近百名参加英语专业四级考试的考生进行了问卷调查及详细访谈,在此基础上我们进行分析、归纳和总结,从而编写出一本十分贴近考生的复习资料。因此,本书是教学经验的结晶和对以往考题进行认真研究的成果,针对性很强。

#### 本书的主要特点:

一、覆盖面广,除听力外,包含了 TEM4 考试的所有板块。

二、每一板块既保证了质,又保证了量。在每一板块的开始部分,我们尽可能对历年的真题进行详细的解读,研究出题规律及解题技巧,在此基础上增加编者历年在此考试辅导中和教学中所积累的好的试题。力求做到真题与模拟预测相结合,突出了预测性与方向性。

三、每一板块前都详细地编写了试题说明、大纲的解读、所涵盖的知识面及解题技巧,是学生复习考试难得的好的复习资料。

四、本书中所有试题都附有答案详解,可以帮助考生加强理解,在课后进行自我复习,强化记忆,提高解题能力。

本书编写人员分工:李鲜花负责本书第一篇语法词汇的编写及本书的审稿定稿工作;李燕负责本书的第二篇完形填空的编写工作;王云莉负责本书的第三篇阅读理解部分的编写工作;秦晓梅负责本书的第四篇写作部分的编写工作;张燕协助以上各位老师收集整理资料。

由于时间仓促及编者水平有限,本书在编写过程中也会存在不少漏洞或错误,恳请广大读者在使用过程中指正,我们会不断地修订和完善。

编者

2010 年 7 月

## 使用说明 instructions

### ①大纲的解读

在本书的开始部分附有英语专业四级考试《大纲》，能帮助考生了解此考试的目的、性质、范围、考试形式和考试内容。这样可让学生达到心中有数。

### ②真题演练及备考策略

熟悉真题是每一位考生通向成功的必经之路。因此，本书的每一板块分类汇总了几乎近十年的真题，归纳总结了各类考点，并对重点难点进行全面透彻的讲解。总结规律，研究命题趋势，从而帮助考生总结出一套行之有效的解题技巧与备考策略。

### ③模拟训练

本部分按照专业四级考试命题特点精心设计了大量的模拟题，包括完形填空 15 篇，语法与词汇 10 套，阅读理解 28 篇，以便考生加强练习，对所学的知识融会贯通。

### ④答案详解

本书几乎对所有的试题都进行了精辟到位的解释，可以帮助考生加强理解，在课后进行自我复习，提高解题能力。

⑤附 2006—2010 年的真题附真题的目的是帮助考生对考题有完整的印象，洞悉考试走向，提高实战能力。

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## 第一篇 语法与词汇

### 第一章

## 语法与词汇测试要求和备考策略

高校英语专业四级考试对象为高校英语专业二年级学生,考核学生综合运用各项基本技能的能力以及学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度,其中语法与词汇这一题型占卷面分的 15%,以选择题的形式出现,当然语法与词汇也是整个考试中的基础。考生在复习过程中应根据《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》和《高等学校英语专业四级考试大纲》(以下简称大纲)的要求,系统地复习英语知识。

### 1.1 考试大纲要求

#### 1. 测试要求:

- (a) 掌握并能运用《大纲》规定的一至四级语法内容。
- (b) 掌握《大纲》规定的基础阶段认知词汇(5500~6000),并且能正确、熟练地运用其中的 3000~4000 个单词及其最基本的搭配。
- (c) 考试时间 15 分钟。

#### 2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题,共 30 道题,每题有四个选项。题目中约 50%为词汇词组和短语用法题,其余为语法结构题。

#### 3. 测试目的:

测试学生掌握词汇、短语及基本语法概念的熟练程度。

### 1.2 备考策略:把真题看得熟得不能再熟

英语专业四级是一项基础水平和技能的测试,其目的在于考察学生在经过英语专业基础学习后,是否已经具备进入高级阶段学习的基础。所以,在复习应对专四考试的语法与词汇时,要牢牢树立一个观念——熟。做到对基础知识点熟得不能再熟。



词汇和语法是任何一门语言的基础,而专四又是针对英语专业学生基础知识和技能考察的,因此即便专门的词汇和语法在专四考题里不占有很大的比重,但这两项其实是答好其他题目的基础,必须高度重视。

纵观近十年的真题可以发现,某些涉及重点语法项目的考题的重复率是很高的。出题的范围也不会有非常多的变化,只要摸准了规律,成功的把握性就非常大。那么对专四来说,我们怎样去把握它的规律呢?要从真题入手,把真题看得熟得不能再熟,对专四的考法和出题套路就能了然于胸。所以,考生在复习过程中,很有必要对历年考题的重点、难点加以关注。

1. 历年来,语法类重要考点包括:

谓语句:时态、语态、语气;

非谓语:不定式、动名词、分词及独立主格结构;

### 主谓一致关系及倒装:

复合句:并列、主从、修饰等关系的连接词;

情态动词也在考试范围之列。

## 2. 词汇类重要考点包括:

### (1) 近义词辨析题

表示“真实的”的形容词可以有 true, genuine, real 等, 不一而足, 但含义上彼此有差异, 用法也不尽相同, 比如 true 强调“符合真理的, 正确的”, genuine 强调“非人造的, 货真价实的”, real 则强调“事件的真实性”, 可理解为“现实的, 并非虚假的”。此时就要注意结合考题的上下文, 选择符合要求的词汇。

### (2) 词根词缀辨析题

英语单词的构成可包含三个部分:前缀(prefix)+词根(root)+后缀(suffix)。下面我们  
以 respectable(体面的,高尚的,值得尊敬的)这个词为例:“re-”是前缀,表示“重复做某动  
作”;“spect”是词根,意思是一个动作——“看”;而“-able”是后缀,它首先揭示了该单词的  
词性是形容词,另外,这个形容词后缀的意思是“能够被……的,值得……的”。而英语中,很  
多单词含有相同的词根,即含义上有一定的联系性,此时就比较难判断词义用法。如  
respectable 的同根词有 respectful (态度恭敬的)和 respective (各自的)。这三个单词的词  
根都是“spect”,拼写也有些相似,但词义相去甚远。平时复习时,考生应当重点积累这类含  
有相同词根的词汇,并且背单词时要学会掌握常见词根、前缀、后缀的含义,从而在解题时才  
可以运用构词法知识来判断词语含义。

### (3) 动词词组题

动词词组永远是考试的重点,尤其要注意同一个动词与不同介词/副词组合,可够成含义不同的词组,以动词 give 为例:“give out”表示“分发物品”;“give off”表示“散发出光芒或气味”;“give up”表示“放弃”;“give in”表示“屈服,投降,让步”。考题中常给出一个动词,而后面用什么介词/副词与之搭配,则需要考生在选项中选词填空。因此,考生在背单词时,需要专门花时间积累“动词+介词/副词”词组。

#### (4)形近词辨析题

这类题目指在选项中故意安插拼写形式相近、具有混淆功能的单词,让考生辨别。如 virtual 与 visual,前者表示“实质上的”,后者表示“视觉的”。对于这类题目考生只有具备扎实的词汇背记基本功,才能做到对单词的拼写形式有清晰的判断力。

此处尤其要注意,专四考试毕竟跟非英语专业的英语基础水平测试题目有所不同,它要考察的是英语专业学生的技能,所以常常会对一些高难度的词法和语法点有所涉及。所以也要学会记住各个考点所涉及的难点和例外情况(词法和语法的一个特色在于它们经常会有例外)。有些内容是需要牢固记忆的,它们常常不符合任何规则,是一种惯例,这就是语言的特色,很多东西是约定俗成的,没有什么理由可以推敲,对付它们最好的办法就是见到一个记牢一个,这在专四考试里也屡见不鲜,要特别留意。

还有很重要的一点就是大家平时要多阅读,因为词法和语法是死的,但是每篇具体的文章都有自己的语境,有自己鲜活的内容,所有的词汇和语法都是为服务于文章内容而活起来的。单纯记住词汇和语法是基础,但不是全部,一定要经常进行阅读,学会把握文章的语境、培养语感。

## 第二章

### 语法考点真题演练

#### 2.1 从属分句

复合句(complex sentence)由一个主句(principal clause)和一个或一个以上的从属分句(subordinate clause)构成。从属分句是英语专业四级考试语法与词汇部分的重点。每年有涉及此方面数道考题。下面就历年来真题中关于从属分句的考题做以详细的分析和总结。

##### 一、状语从句真题

- The experiment requires more money than \_\_\_\_\_. (2002 - 49)  
A. have been put in    B. being put in    C. has been put in    D. to be put in
- There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of mountain climbing than \_\_\_\_\_ in the public mind today. (1999 - 46)  
A. exists    B. exist    C. existing    D. to exist
- The indoor swimming pool seems to be a great more luxurious than \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1998 - 44)
- A. is necessary                      B. being necessary    C. to be necessary                      D. it is necessary
4. Western Nebraska generally receives less snow than \_\_\_\_\_ Eastern Nebraska.  
(1996 - 50)
- A. in                                      B. it receives in                      C. does                                      D. it does in
5. The research requires more money than \_\_\_\_\_. (2007 - 61)
- A. have been put in                      B. has been put in    C. being put in                      D. to be put in
6. They stood chatting together as easily and naturally as \_\_\_\_\_. (2008 - 60)
- A. it could be                      B. could be                      C. it was                      D. was
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the two, Bob is \_\_\_\_\_ student. (1995 - 64)
- A. Of ... more diligent                      B. In ... more diligent  
C. Of ... the more diligent                      D. In ... the more diligent
8. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ than Alice. (1992 - 53)
- A. more experienced a teacher                      B. a more experienced teacher  
C. more an experienced teacher                      D. more experienced teacher
9. The less the surface of the ground yields to the weight of a fully-loaded truck, \_\_\_\_\_  
to the truck. (2003 - 47)
- A. the greater stress is                      B. greater is the stress  
C. the stress is greater                      D. the greater the stress
10. Do you know Tim's brother? He is \_\_\_\_\_ than Tim. (2005 - 59)
- A. much more sportsman                      B. more of a sportsman  
C. more of sportsman                      D. more a sportsman
11. She did her work \_\_\_\_\_ her manager had instructed. (2002 - 41)
- A. as                                      B. until                                      C. when                                      D. though
12. Language belongs to each member of the society, to the cleaner \_\_\_\_\_ to the  
professor. (1998 - 47)
- A. as far as                      B. the same as                      C. as much as                      D. as long as
13. That trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness  
\_\_\_\_\_ by his lack of talent. (2004 - 41)
- A. so much as                      B. rather than                      C. as                                      D. than
14. Overpopulation poses a terrible threat to the human race. Yet it is probably \_\_\_\_\_ a  
threat to the human race than environmental destruction. (2007 - 62)
- A. no more                      B. not more                      C. even more                      D. much more
15. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ much the language as the background that makes the book difficult  
to understand. (2007 - 57)
- A. that                                      B. as                                      C. so                                      D. very
16. It was \_\_\_\_\_ we had hoped. (2006 - 4)
- A. more a success than                      B. a success more than

- C. as much of a success as                      D. a success as much as
17. There are as good fish in the sea \_\_\_\_\_ ever came out of it. (2007 - 51)  
A. than                      B. like                      C. as                      D. so
18. Twelve is to three \_\_\_\_\_ four is to one. (2001 - 45)  
A. what                      B. as                      C. that                      D. like
19. Nine is to three \_\_\_\_\_ three is to one. (2008 - 53)  
A. when                      B. that                      C. which                      D. what
20. Fat cannot change into muscle \_\_\_\_\_ muscle changes into fat. (1999 - 44)  
A. any more than                      B. no more than                      C. no less than                      D. much more than
21. John is \_\_\_\_\_ hardworking than his sister, but he failed in the exam. (1998 - 41)  
A. no less                      B. no more                      C. not less                      D. no so
22. The couple had no sooner got to the station \_\_\_\_\_ the coach left. (2009 - 60)  
A. when                      B. as                      C. until                      D. than
23. The person he interviewed was \_\_\_\_\_ his former schoolmate. (2009 - 79)  
A. no other than                      B. no more than                      C. none other than                      D. none the less
24. You won't get a loan \_\_\_\_\_ you can offer some security. (1996 - 41)  
A. lest                      B. in case                      C. unless                      D. other than
25. \_\_\_\_\_ I was very much mistaken, there was something wrong with Louise. (1995 - 58)  
A. Unless                      B. As                      C. Though                      D. Since
26. \_\_\_\_\_ their policy can be changed, the future for that country will be indeed bleak. (1993 - 46)  
A. Even if                      B. Unless                      C. Now that                      D. As long as
27. We could go to a concert \_\_\_\_\_ you'd prefer to visit a museum. (1992 - 49)  
A. if                      B. because                      C. unless                      D. since
28. This is an illness that can result in total blindness \_\_\_\_\_ left untreated. (2002 - 42)  
A. after                      B. if                      C. since                      D. unless
29. He must give us more time, \_\_\_\_\_ we shall not be able to make a good job of it. (1996 - 55)  
A. consequently                      B. otherwise                      C. therefore                      D. doubtlessly
30. Fool \_\_\_\_\_ Jane is, she could not have done such a thing. (2002 - 48)  
A. who                      B. as                      C. that                      D. like
31. David Singer, my friend's father, \_\_\_\_\_ raised and educated in New York, lived and lectured in Africa most of his life. (1993 - 57)  
A. who                      B. if                      C. while                      D. though
32. \_\_\_\_\_ he needed money for a new car, he decided not to borrow it from the bank. (1998 - 48)  
A. Much as                      B. Much though                      C. As much                      D. Though much

33. \_\_\_\_\_ I like economics, I like sociology much better. (2003 - 49)  
A. As much as      B. So much      C. How much      D. Much as
34. \_\_\_\_\_ he wanted to go out with his friends at the weekend, he had to stay behind to finish his assignment. (2008 - 55)  
A. Much though      B. Much as      C. As much      D. Though much
35. \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Well is scarcely in sympathy with the working class. (2005 - 52)  
A. Although he is a socialist      B. Even if he is a socialist  
C. Being a socialist      D. Since he is a socialist
36. \_\_\_\_\_ dull he may be, he is certainly a very successful top executive. (2006 - 51)  
A. Although      B. Whatever      C. As      D. However
37. \_\_\_\_\_, he always tries his best to complete it on time.  
A. However the task is hard      B. However hard the task is  
C. Though hard the task is      D. Though hard is the task
38. \_\_\_\_\_ I sympathize, I can't really do very much to help them out of the difficulties. (2001 - 46)  
A. As long as      B. As      C. While      D. Even
39. Acute hearing helps most animals sense the approach of thunderstorms long before people \_\_\_\_\_. (2000 - 41)  
A. do      B. hear      C. do them      D. hearing it
40. I enjoyed myself so much \_\_\_\_\_ I visited my friends in Paris last year. (2008 - 56)  
A. when      B. which      C. that      D. where
41. Some dieters find that after their dieting is over, they eat twice \_\_\_\_\_ they did before their diet. (1993 - 55)  
A. more than      B. as many as      C. much than      D. as much as
42. The square itself is five hundred yards wide, five times \_\_\_\_\_ the size of St. Peter's in Rome. (2008 - 64)  
A. /      B. that of      C. which is      D. of
43. A new laptop costs about \_\_\_\_\_ of a second-hand one. (2009 - 55)  
A. the price of three times      B. three times the price  
C. as much as the three times price      D. three times more than the price
44. Men differ from animals \_\_\_\_\_ they can think and speak. (2008 - 54)  
A. for which      B. for that      C. in that      D. in which

**答案及详解**

1. 【C】【解析】 这是一个由 than 引导的比较状语从句,是从句,可以排除 B 与 D。据题意,此句省略了主语 money,故选 C。
2. 【A】【解析】 这是一个由 than 引导的比较状语从句,此句省略了主语 anxiety。



3. **【A】【解析】** 这是一个由 than 引导的比较状语从句,此句省略了主语 the indoor swimming pool,不需要由 it 代替。
4. **【C】【解析】** 由 than 引导的比较状语从句,其完整形式为“than Eastern Nebraska receives snow”,这种情况下,助动词可以移到主语前进行倒装。如:John drove much more carefully than did his father.
5. **【B】【解析】** than 后面是省略了 it,还原应该是:than it has been put in.
6. **【B】【解析】** 这是一个状语从句 as ... as they could be chatting 的省略。
7. **【C】【解析】** 此题考查要点有三:其一,两者之间用比较级;其二,定冠词 the + 形容词起名词的作用;其三,认识做定语的 of 短语前置。其结构为“the + 比较级 + of the two”。
8. **【B】【解析】** 中心词是 a teacher, more 修饰 experienced。
9. **【A】【解析】** 考点为 the more/less... the more
10. **【B】【解析】** 考点为 be of a sportsman, 前面加 more 构成比较级。
11. **【A】【解析】** as 可表示方式,意思是“按照,如同”,说明做事的方式或某人的行为。
12. **【C】【解析】** 比较句型题。as much as 用于同等程度的比较,表示“和……同等程度”,相当于 as 引导的从句省略了主语和部分谓语,即 language belongs。
13. **【A】【解析】** 考点为“not... so much as”句型。意为“与其说是,倒不如说是”。
14. **【B】【解析】** 考点为“not more... than...”,意为“与其说是,倒不如说是”,这里隐含的意思是后者好于/强于前者。“与其说是威胁了人类发展,还不如说是威胁了环境”。
15. **【C】【解析】** not so much... as 为惯用表达,其意为“与其说……不如说……”。
16. **【C】【解析】** 形容词的同级比较题。“of a + noun”相当于一个形容词,用于同级比较句型 as... as...。
17. **【C】【解析】** There's as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. 为英语谚语,其意为:海里的好鱼是取之不尽的。可理解为:纵然失去一个机会,不愁没有其他机会。
18. **【A】【解析】** 考点为“A is to B what C is to D”,意为 A 和 B 的关系如同 C 和 D 的关系一样。
19. **【D】【解析】** 同上。
20. **【A】【解析】** 考点为“not... any more than...”,意思是“……和……同样都不……”,如:I don't like smoking any more than you.
21. **【A】【解析】** 比较级题。no less... than... 表示“在……方面不比……差”。No more... than 表示“和……一样,都不……”。
22. **【D】【解析】** 英语中一个常见的固定搭配“no sooner... than...”。
23. **【C】【解析】** no / none other than 不是别人,而是这两个短语都有强调的意味,意思是“正是……”,只不过 none other than 用得更广泛一些罢了。
24. **【C】【解析】** unless 是“除非”的意思,在句中引导条件状语从句。
25. **【A】【解析】** unless 是“除非”的意思。
26. **【B】【解析】** unless 是“除非”的意思。
27. **【C】【解析】** unless 是“除非”的意思。
28. **【B】【解析】** 连词 if 后接过去分词短语,省略的成分为“主语 + 系动词”,该主语必须与

主句的主语同指才能被省略。该句省略了 the illness is。

29. **【B】【解析】** otherwise 引导条件状语从句,意思是“不然的话”。
30. **【B】【解析】** as 引导让步状语从句,从句要部分倒装。
31. **【D】【解析】** though 引导让步状语从句。
32. **【A】【解析】** as 引导让步状语从句。由于 as 引导的让步状语从句必须要倒装,本句中修饰谓语的副词 much 应被置于句首。
33. **【D】【解析】** 同上。
34. **【B】【解析】** 同上。
35. **【A】【解析】** although 引导让步状语从句。
36. **【D】【解析】** 让步状语从句题。“however+形容词或副词”结构可以引导让步状语从句。
37. **【B】【解析】** 同上。如:However sly a fox may be, it is no match for a good hunter.
38. **【C】【解析】** while 引导的让步状语从句题。
39. **【A】【解析】** before 为连词,引导时间状语从句,从句中为避免重复与主句相同的谓语部分,用助动词 do 代之,其完整句子为“before people sense the approach of the thunderstorms”。
40. **【A】【解析】** when 引导时间状语从句。
41. **【D】【解析】** A 项与 D 项在语法上合乎要求,“倍数+形容词或副词的比较级+than”或“倍数+as much as”,而 D 在语义上更符合。
42. **【A】【解析】** 是英语中倍数的表达法。
43. **【B】【解析】** 同上。
44. **【C】【解析】** in that 引导原因状语从句,相当于 because。

## 二、关系分句(定语从句)真题

1. The party, \_\_\_\_\_ I was the guest of honor, was extremely enjoyable. (2000 - 53)  
A. by which                      B. for which                      C. to which                      D. at which
2. We've just installed two air-conditioners in our apartment, \_\_\_\_\_ should make great differences in our life next summer. (2002 - 45)  
A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. they
3. They overcame all the difficulties and completed the project two months ahead of time, \_\_\_\_\_ is something we had not expected. (2003 - 51)  
A. which                      B. it                      C. that                      D. what
4. The physicist has made a discovery, \_\_\_\_\_ of great importance to the progress of science and technology. (1997 - 45)  
A. I think which is                      B. that I think is  
C. which I think is                      D. which I think it is
5. Firms that use computers have found that the number of staff \_\_\_\_\_ is needed for

- quality control can be substantially needed. (2000 - 50)
- A. whose                      B. as                      C. what                      D. that
6. He is quite worn out from years of hard work. He is not the man \_\_\_\_\_ he was twenty years ago. (2003 - 52)
- A. which                      B. that                      C. who                      D. whom
7. I've never been to Lhasa, but that's the city \_\_\_\_\_. (1999 - 47)
- A. I'd most like to visit                      B. which I like to visit mostly
- C. where I like to visit                      D. I'd like much to visit
8. I have never been to London, but that is the city \_\_\_\_\_. (1997 - 50)
- A. where I like to visit most                      B. I'd most like to visit
- C. which I like to visit mostly                      D. where I'd like most to visit
9. Only take such clothes \_\_\_\_\_ really necessary. (1994 - 61)
- A. as were                      B. as they are                      C. as they were                      D. as are
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case with a new idea, much preliminary activity and optimistic discussion produced no concrete proposals. (1994 - 61)
- A. That                      B. It                      C. This                      D. As
11. They fulfilled the task in \_\_\_\_\_ it took us. (1992 - 54)
- A. three-fourths time                      B. three-fourth times
- C. three-fourths the time                      D. the three-fourths time
12. Above the trees are the hills, \_\_\_\_\_ magnificent the river faithfully reflects on the surface. (2003 - 43)
- A. where                      B. of whose                      C. whose                      D. which
13. She remembered several occasions in the past \_\_\_\_\_ she had experienced a similar feeling. (1998 - 42)
- A. which                      B. before                      C. that                      D. when
14. This company has now introduced a policy \_\_\_\_\_ pay rises are related to performance at work. (1996 - 44)
- A. which                      B. where                      C. whether                      D. what
15. I was very interested in \_\_\_\_\_ she told me. (2009 - 56)
- A. all that                      B. all which                      C. all what                      D. that

### 答案及详解

1. **【C】【解析】** 本题考查“介词+关系代词”结构的用法, guest 后跟 to, 表“到……的客人”。
2. **【A】【解析】** 本题考查 which 引导非限定性定语从句的用法。
3. **【A】【解析】** 本题考查 which 引导非限定性定语从句的用法。
4. **【C】【解析】** which 引导非限定性定语从句, I think 是插入语。

5. 【D】【解析】 that 引导宾语从句中的定语从句,修饰先行词 the number。
6. 【B】【解析】 that 引导的定语从句在定语从句中做表语。
7. 【A】【解析】 the city 定语从句中省略了做宾语的 that,故排除 C 选项。mostly 为“大部分”之意,故不选 B, much 很少用来修饰不定式,故不选 D。
8. 【B】【解析】 同上。
9. 【D】【解析】 as 引导定语从句。
10. 【D】【解析】 A,B,C 选项都等于用逗号连接两个独立的句子,不合题意。此题考查 as 引导的定语从句。
11. 【C】【解析】 it took us 是一个省略关系代词 that 的定语从句。该从句的先行词是 time,不可数名词,又被从句所修饰,所以要加定冠词 the。
12. 【C】【解析】 whose 引导的定语从句。
13. 【D】【解析】 when 是关系副词,引导定语从句在从句中做时间状语。
14. 【B】【解析】 where 是关系副词,在从句中做状语,相当于 according to which。
15. 【A】【解析】 此题考察定语从句的一个常见用法:在不定代词 all 后面,只能用 that 引导定语从句,而不能用 which。

### 三、名词性分句真题

名词性从句即在复句中起名词的作用。它包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。这一部分主要考查名词性从句的连接词和语序。另外要特别注意在名词性从句中 that 不做语法成分,而在形容词性从句(定语从句)中则必须做语法成分。

1. Have you ever been in a situation \_\_\_\_\_ you know the other person is right yet you cannot agree with him? (2002 - 44)  
A. by which                      B. that                      C. in which                      D. where
2. There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ the company has made the right decision on the sales project. (2001 - 44)  
A. why                      B. that                      C. whether                      D. when
3. After \_\_\_\_\_ seemed an endless wait, it was her turn to enter the personnel manager's office. (1999 - 41)  
A. that                      B. there                      C. what                      D. it
4. The team can handle whatever \_\_\_\_\_. (1997 - 47)  
A. that needs handling                      B. which needs handling  
C. it needs handling                      D. needs to be handled
5. The government has promised to do \_\_\_\_\_ lies in its power to ease the hardships of the victims in the flood-stricken area. (2000 - 43)  
A. however                      B. whichever                      C. whatever                      D. wherever
6. We can assign the task to \_\_\_\_\_ is capable and trustworthy. (1994 - 54)  
A. whomever                      B. who                      C. whom                      D. whoever